

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

CALIFORNIA

CASTILLEJA TENUIS (A. A. Heller) Chuang & Heckard (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Ventura Co., headwaters of Little Mutau Creek, T6N R20W sec. 1, alt. 2042 m, 18 Jun 2000, in moist swales among *Pinus jeffreyi*, associated with *Deschampsia danthonioides*, *Lotus purshianus*, and *Scutellaria siphocampyloides*. R. Burgess and T. Burgess 3940 (JEPS, SBBG), det. M. Wetherwax (JEPS).

Previous knowledge. Known from Alaska south to the Klamath Mountains, Cascade Range, Klamath Range, and Sierra Nevada of California, and disjunctly in the San Bernardino and Palomar mountains of southern California (as *Orthocarpus hispidus* Benth. in P. A. Munz 1963, 1974).

Significance. First records for Ventura County and the western Transverse Ranges, representing a disjunction of ca. 140 km southwest of nearest known records in the Sierra Nevada (e.g., Bartolas Creek, Kern County, Twisselmann 12452, JEPS) and ca. 180 km west of nearest known records in the San Bernardino Mountains (e.g., east of Bluff Lake, Thorne et al. 47843, RSA, UC).

TRICHOSTEMA MICRANTHUM A. Gray (LAMIACEAE).—Ventura Co., near Cuddy Ranch, R. Hoffmann s.n., 21 Sep. 1927 (SBBG), det. H. Lewis (LA); Mutau Road, ca. 1 mi south of junction with Lockwood Valley Road, T7N R21W sec. 17, alt. 1646 m., 14 July 2000, in dry vernal pool with *Epilobium densiflorum*, *Myosurus minimus*, and *Psilocarphus tenellus* var. *globiferus*. R. Burgess and T. Burgess 4025 (LA, SBBG), det. H. Lewis (LA), also collected by Steve Junak at Yellow Jacket Meadows approximately 3.5 km east of this site (S. Junak, personal communication); dry sandy floodplain, associated with *Mimulus pilosus*, *Iva axillaris* var. *robustior*, *Cardaria pubescens*, and *Salix exigua*, south side of Lockwood Valley Road, T8N R21W sec. 25, alt. 1494 m., 22 July 2000, R. Burgess and T. Burgess 4048 (LA, SBBG), det. Harlan Lewis (LA).

Previous knowledge. Known from margins of meadows, drying lakes, and meadows in the San Bernardino Mountains, and the mountains of Baja California del Norte (Munz 1963, 1974; Lewis, Brittonia 5:276–303, 1945).

Significance. First record for Ventura County and the western Transverse Ranges, representing a disjunction of ca. 180 km from nearest known sites in the San Bernardino Mountains (e.g., Big Bear Lake, H. Lewis 1689, LA).

SENECIO IONOPHYLLUS E. Greene.—Ventura Co., on north-facing, granitic slopes associated with *Pinus lambertiana*, *Galium jepsonii*, *Arabis repanda*, and *Hulsea vestita* ssp. *gabrielensis*, west flank of Seward Mountain, T6N R19W sec. 5, alt. 2027 m., R. Burgess and T. Burgess 3948 (SBBG), det. D. H. Wilken (SBBG).

Previous knowledge. Known from dry, rocky coniferous forests in the southern Sierra Nevada, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino mountains of California (Munz 1963, 1974).

Significance. First record for Ventura County and the western Transverse Ranges, a disjunction of ca. 100 km from nearest known sites in the San Gabriel Mountains (e.g., Kratka Ridge, R. Bacigalupi 6423, JEPS).

PYROLA ASARIFOLIA Michaux ssp. *asarifolia* (ERICA-CEAE).—On vernal moist, n-facing slope, associated with *Pinus lambertiana*, *Galium jepsonii*, *Arabis repanda*

Senecio ionophyllus, west flank of Seward Mountain, T6N R19W sec. 5, alt. 2072 m., R. Burgess and T. Burgess 3947 (SBBG), det. D. H. Wilken (SBBG).

Previous knowledge. Known from Asia, western North America from Alaska south to California, and northeastern North America.

Significance. First record for Ventura County and the western Transverse Ranges, representing a disjunction of ca. 190 km southwest of nearest known sites in the Sierra Nevada (e.g., Whitney Meadows, Tulare Co., Purpus in 1895, UC) and ca. 180 km west of nearest known sites in the San Bernardino Mountains (e.g., Vivian Creek, Munz 7593, RSA).

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MEXICO

SETARIA ARIZONICA Rominger (GRAMINEAE).—Baja California Sur, mpio. de La Paz, area del Borrego Cimarrón, Sierra “El Mechudo”, cerca del Rancho Las Animas, 25 km al N de San Juan de la Costa. 24°42'N 110°42'W. Alt. 375 m. Veg. Matorral Xerofilo. 20 Oct 1996. *Reymundo Domínguez C. 1665* (HCIB, ARIZ, ASC).

Previous knowledge. Known only from Pima and Santa Cruz Cos., AZ, and Sonora, Mexico. The species was described by J. Rominger in his monograph of North American *Setaria* (Illinois Biol. Monogr. No 29, pp 66–68, 1962). The type is *L. N. Goodding 3754* from the Baboquivari Mts., Pima Co., AZ (Holotype ARIZ). Four other specimens are cited, all from Pima and Santa Cruz Cos., AZ.

The cited collections were named *S. liebmanni* E. Fourn., a species which is superficially very similar. Rominger considered his new species to be rare. Subsequent to publishing his monograph, Rominger made a few collections, which did not alter the known range. Originally he stated that all collections were within a 100 mile radius of Nogales, but he cited no gatherings from Mexico. Apparently he intended the “radius of 100 miles” to refer to the United States only. In recent years I have observed the species to be common in the area of Brawley Wash, SW of Tucson. It is frequently growing in the shade of mesquites, as mentioned by Rominger in the protologue. I have also seen it in some abundance in the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, near Arivaca, Pima Co. Although not rare, as Rominger thought, the species is not often collected. Aside from gatherings by Rominger, and several by my wife and me, the ARIZ herbarium has only one recent collection from Pima County: *R. S. Felger 97-16*, from just north of Tucson. Two recent collections from Santa Cruz Co. are *L. J. Toolin 2262* and *T. R. Van Devender 91-951*, both from the Tumacacori Mts. As documentation of *S. arizonica* in Mexico, ARIZ has *Beetle M-6969*, *T. R. Van Devender 90-489*, *91-654*, *92-1081* and *94-700*, all from Sonora, the latter two some 500 km south of the US-Mexico border. Most collectors since Rominger have commented on the abundance of the species in the areas where they found it.

Significance. First record from the Baja California pen-

insula. The Domínguez collection also extends the known range of the species some 200 km farther south.

ARIZONA

SETARIOPSIS AURICULATA (E. Fourn.) Scribner (GRAMINEAE).—Pima Co., Altar Valley, 26 km S of Robles Junction. In a broad sandy wash draining into Brawley Wash. Rather local on a north-facing shady bank with *Setaria arizonica* and *S. grisebachii*. Elev. 800 m. 23 Aug 1990. *J. R. REEDER & C. G. REEDER 8553* (ARIZ, US, CAS, TEX).

Previous knowledge. There is no published record of this genus occurring in Arizona—nor in the US. Mc Vaugh (Flora Novo-Galiciana, 1983) gives the range as: “B.C., Son., Chih., Sin., Nay., Gto., Jal., Col., Gro., Méx., Mor., Oax., Pue., S.L.P., Chis., Camp., Yuc.; Centr. Amer.” At ARIZ there is a specimen with the following label data: *J. J. Thornber* s.n. (ARIZ-38003) Nogales, Arizona, among shrubs. 10–12 Sep 1930. It was originally named *Chaetochloa grisebachii* var. *ampla* Scribn. & Merr., but in 1958 J. M. Rominger annotated it (correctly) as *Setariopsis auriculata* (Fourn.) Scribner. I find no record that this was published by Rominger, and the name does not appear in Kearney & Peebles’ Arizona Flora (Supplement 1960), nor in Lehr’s Catalogue of the Flora of Arizona (1978). Although one finds the name in the key to *Setaria* and allied genera in Rominger’s monograph of North American *Setaria* (Illinois Biol. Monogr. No. 29, 1962), the author makes no further mention of the genus.

Significance. *Setariopsis* was collected in Arizona in 1930, but this failed to get into literature on Arizona grasses. The 1990 collection reported here documents that *Setariopsis* is, indeed, a part of the Arizona flora. It is also the first published report of the genus from the US. Moreover, it occurs about 50 km north of the US-Mexico border. I have visited this site several times during the past decade, and can report that the population, although small, is thriving. It is interesting that among the several Sonoran specimens of this species at ARIZ, the one nearest to Arizona is *T. R. Van Devender* et al. s.n. [ARIZ] collected in Palm Canyon, SE of Magdalena some 75 km south of the International Border.

ALOPECURUS ARUNDINACEUS. Poir. (GRAMINEAE).—Conino Co. N end of Mormon Lake in a marshy area. A common species here, with other grasses; strongly rhizomatous. Elev. 2200 m. 21 June 1995. *J. R. Reeder & C. G. Reeder 9309* (ARIZ, US, CAS). Same area, one of the dominant grasses in marshy ground; plants strongly rhizomatous; associated here with *Phalaris arundinacea* and *Poa pratensis*. 24 June 1998. *J. R. Reeder & C. G. Reeder 9675* (ARIZ, RSA).

Previous knowledge. This grass is a native of Eurasia. In Hitchcock’s Manual (1951) it is not included in the key to *Alopecurus*, but at the end of the treatment for that genus one finds the name *Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poir., along with a short description. As reason for its inclusion in the Manual, there is the statement: “Adventive in hay meadows, Labrador; North Dakota; Eurasia.” According to a map kindly provided by Mary Barkworth, this species is now established in all northern states west of, and including, the Dakotas. The most southern records, according to Barkworth, are Cache Co., Utah and Garfield Co., Colorado.

Significance. First record of the species from Arizona; also apparently the most southerly locality in which it is recorded as growing spontaneously in the U.S.A.

TRIDENS ALBESCENS (Vasey) Wootton & Standley (GRAMINEAE).—Pinal Co., a well-established local population in a riparian habitat in a tributary of the Santa Cruz River in the environs of Casa Grande—near the Mormon Battalion Monument on Hwy. 387, ca. 2 miles N of its jct. with Hwy. 84. Elev. 1400 ft. [325 m]. 21 Oct 1991. *Dan James* s.n. (ARIZ, US, CAS).

Same area. Many clumps in a shallow tributary of the Santa Cruz River. 26 June 1997. *J. R. & C. G. Reeder 9598* (ARIZ, ASU, NMCR). The James specimen was brought to the ARIZ Herbarium by Horace Miller.

Previous knowledge. Hitchcock’s Manual (1951) gives the range as CO, KS, NM, OK, TX. The ARIZ herbarium has specimens grown in Tucson in Experimental grass gardens in 1936, 1938, and 1939, but no material from plants which were growing spontaneously in Arizona.

Significance. First record of this species for Arizona. Also, it constitutes a considerable range extension. Prior to the Arizona collections the most westerly records for *Tridens albescens* were Sandoval and Doña Ana counties in New Mexico. That this species is well established in at least one area in Arizona is attested to by the fact that it was recollected in the same location 6 years later.

BRACHIARIA PLATYPHYLLA (Munro ex Wright) Nash (GRAMINEAE).—Santa Cruz Co., San Rafael Valley, pond on Ki-He-Kah Ranch, T23S R17E, Sec. 11 SW¼. Common prostrate annual in mud. Elev. 4850 ft. [ca. 1500 m]. 24 Aug 1991. *T. R. & R. K. Van Devender et al 91-689* (ARIZ). Same location: Abundant with other weedy vegetation along margin of pond. 22 Sep 1992. *J. R. & C. G. Reeder 8930* (ARIZ, ASU, US). San Rafael Valley, ca. 3.5 km SSW of Canelo Pass in vicinity of Little Outfit Ranch. Charco in grassland with scattered oaks and manzanitas. Abundant *Marsilea*, *Heteranthera*, and weedy grasses surrounding the pond. Fairly common along the pond margin with other dense vegetation. Apparently grazed by cattle. Elev. 1550 m. 22 Sep 1992. *J. R. & C. G. Reeder 8929* (ARIZ, NMCR). The two localities cited above are separated by some 8 km.

Previous knowledge. A native species from Florida to TX, OK; Mex., Cuba. Easily distinguished from grasses with a similar inflorescence by the spikelet orientation, the first glume turned toward the rachis.

Significance. First record from Arizona. Previously not known W of Texas. NOTE: R. D. Webster [The Australian Paniceae (Poaceae). Stuttgart: J. Cramer 1987] argued that the traditional character of spikelet orientation (with lower glume turned toward, or away from the rachis) used to separate *Brachiaria* from *Urochloa* is unreliable and, moreover, of minor significance. He proposed restricting the genus *Brachiaria* to a single species, *B. eruceiformis* (Sm.) Griseb., and relegating other traditional members of the genus to *Urochloa*. This suggestion has some merit and has been adopted by some agrostologists. Following Webster, the name of the plant under discussion would be *Urochloa platyphylla* (Munro ex Wright) R. D. Webster. (For an explanation of the author citations for these binomials, see Kartesz & Ghandi in *Phytologia* 69(4):303. 1990).

UROCHLOA PANICOIDES P. Beauv. (GRAMINEAE).—Maricopa County, Phoenix, in horse pastureland west of lumberyard at Precision Components, Inc., 1820 S 35th Ave. (at Durango). Grass lies flat to ground, radiating from center, flowering stalks rising upward. Formerly (at least 5 yrs. ago) grazed by Chaolais cattle, originally from France via Mexico. Grass made sudden appearance after first discing of pasture. 24 June 1988. *D. J. PINKAVA 14365* (ARIZ, ASU, CAS, TEX, US)

Previous knowledge. A native of e and s Africa, India, and Pakistan, and now adventive in many localities in warmer parts of the world. It was not mentioned in Hitchcock's Manual (1951), and McVaugh (Flora Novo-Galiciana, 1983) commented that the two collections he cited were apparently the first records of the species in America. In the United States it has now been reported from several localities in Texas and also from New Mexico. It is an aggressive annual which is listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act.

Significance. First record of *Urochloa panicoides* in Arizona; also first report of the species in the U.S.A. west of Doña Ana Co., NM.

SCLEROCHLOA DURA (L.) P. Beauv. (GRAMINEAE).—Maricopa Co., Phoenix, Encanto Golf Course. Thriving on the fairway, where it has persisted for two or three years. 1 May 1988. *Robert Lytle* s.n. (ARIZ, ASU, US).

Previous knowledge. A rather inconspicuous annual, native to southern Europe and the Middle East. Adventive in the U.S. in several scattered locations in western states, usually as a weed in lawns, golf courses, and roadsides. Reported from WA, OR, ID, CO, UT, NM, TX. Also known from CA see Hickman 1993, Jepson Manual.

Significance. First record for Arizona.

ENNEAPOGON CENCHROIDES (Licht.) C. E. Hubbard (GRAMINEAE).—Pima County, Santa Catalina Mountains, Molino Basin, south side of road, elevation 4500 ft [1370 m], September 1976. *E. Schmutz* s.n. (ARIZ); along Mt. Lemmon Hwy. in the Molino Basin area, common along the highway, elevation 1280 m, 22 September 1980. *J. R. Reeder & C. G. Reeder 7329* (ARIZ). Tucson Mountains, in sandy soil of Oeste Wash, Tucson Mountain Park; T14S R12E S13 NE¼, elevation 2650 ft. [800 m] 29 October 1989 *P. D. Jenkins 89-70* (ARIZ).

Previous Knowledge. This species is a native of the Old World. Renvoize (Kew Bull. 22:393-402. 1968), in his study of the genus, gives the range of *Enneapogon cenchroides* as: "From Sudan southwards to the Cape Province of South Africa; through Arabia to India; also on Ascension Island." I have been unable to find that it is anywhere recorded as growing spontaneously in the U.S.A. Moreover, I have no information regarding when, nor why, it became established in the Santa Catalina and Tucson Mountains of Arizona. The ARIZ Herbarium has several other collections from the southern Santa Catalina Mountains between 600 and 1400 m, the latest with the date 1999.

ENNEAPOGON CENCHROIDES is a robust annual, which can attain a height of a meter. Although the spikelets are similar to those of our native *E. desvauxii* P. Beauv., it is readily distinguished by its much coarser stems, and the larger, somewhat open inflorescence which is often as much as 20 cm or more in length. The plant is quite attractive and conspicuous when in flower.

Significance. Although it has been documented by specimens at ARIZ since 1976, curiously there seems to be no record in the literature that it is established anywhere in the United States.

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WASHINGTON

AMARANTHUS BLITUM L. (AMARANTHACEAE).—King Co., Juanita Beach Park, wet sandy shore of Lake Wash-

ington, T26N R5E S30, elev. 4 m, 5 Sep 1998, *Weinmann 42* (WTU); S shore of Lake Sammamish, mouth of Issaquah Cr., sand and gravel shore of small island and adjacent park beach, T24N R6E S17, elev. 8 m, 25 Aug 1999, *Zika 14131* (WTU); S shore of Lake Sammamish, mouth of Laughing Jacobs Cr., gravelly shore, with *Lytium salicaria*, *Cyperus bipartitus*, T24N R6E S16, elev. 8 m, 7 Oct 1999, *Zika 14560*, *Jacobson & Weinmann* (WTU); Bellevue, N shore of Phantom Lake, damp gravel near lawn, with *Hypericum mutilum*, *Portulaca oleracea*, T24N R5E S2, elev. 75 m, 15 Oct 1999, *Zika 14604*, & *Weinmann* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Guernsey pigweed is introduced from the Mediterranean, and found as a weed in eastern North America, west to Utah.

Significance. First report for Washington. This and the following taxa are all from the Seattle metropolitan area.

BALLOTA NIGRA L. subsp. *foetida* (Vis.) Hayek (LAMIACEAE).—King Co., Seattle, weed in shade, Univ. of Washington campus, T25N R4E S16, elev. 25 m, 26 Oct 1999, *Zika 14655 & Jacobson* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Black horehound is native to Europe, and adventive in eastern North America, west to Nebraska.

Significance. First report for Washington.

BRIZA MINOR L. (POACEAE).—Kitsap Co., Restoration Point, SE end of Bainbridge Is., Puget Sound, weed in meadow near golf course, with *Perideridia gairdneri*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Agrostis capillaris*, T24N R2E S12, elev. 4 m, 20 Aug 1999, *Zika 14085 & Jacobson* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Little quaking grass is a common weed in the Willamette River valley of northern Oregon, 200 km to the south.

Significance. First report for Washington.

CAREX PENDULA Huds. (CYPERACEAE).—King Co., Washington Park arboretum, naturalized along small creek, with *Ranunculus repens*, *Equisetum telmateia*, T25N R4E S21, elev. 15 m, 11 Oct 1999, *Zika 14576* (MICH, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Pendulous sedge is native to Europe and occasionally planted as an ornamental in western Washington. Known as an adventive in the arboretum for the last decade.

Significance. First report as an escape from cultivation in Washington.

CAREX PROJECTA Mack. (CYPERACEAE).—King Co., near NE shore of Rattlesnake Lake, just above high water line, in partial shade, with *Malus fusca*, *Alnus rubra*, *Salix sitchensis*, *Phalaris*, T23N R8E S34, elev. 275 m, 26 Jul 1996, *Weinmann 30, 31* (WTU); same site, 29 Sep 1999, *Zika 14428 & Weinmann* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Necklace sedge is native to eastern North America, west to Saskatchewan.

Significance. First record as an adventive in Washington.

CAREX SYLVATICA Huds. (CYPERACEAE).—King Co., SE end of Mercer Is., Lake Washington, Clarke Beach Park, weed along shaded, paved trail, with *Lapsana*, *Hedera*, *Carex deweyana*, *Acer macrophyllum*, T24N R5E S30, elev. 10 m, 13 June 1998, *Weinmann 35* (WTU); same site, 6 Oct 1999, *Zika 14523 & Weinmann* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Wood sedge is native to Europe, and has been reported as an adventive in southern British Columbia and eastern North America.

Significance. First report for Washington.

CRASSULA TILLAEA Lest.-Garl. (CRASSULACEAE).—King Co., Shilshole Bay, Seattle waterfront, 0.7 km S of Meadow Point, common weed in gravel and bare ground,

with *Poa annua*, *P. pratensis*, *Aira caryophyllea*, T25N R3E S3, elev. 2 m, 8 May 1999, *Jacobson s.n.* (WTU); same site, 25 May 1999, *Zika 13758* & *Jacobson* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Mossy stonecrop is native to Europe and adventive on the west coast, N to Lane Co., OR, 370 km to the S.

Significance. First report for Washington.

CYPERUS ODORATUS L. (CYPERACEAE).—King Co., West Point, Seattle waterfront, weed in wetland, with *Mentha pulegium*, *Cyperus eragrostis*, T25N R3E S9, elev. 2 m, 20 Oct 1999, *Jacobson s.n.* (EIU, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Rusty flat sedge is a pantropical weed, and has been collected in Multnomah Co., OR, 200 km to the S.

Significance. First report for Washington.

DATURA WRIGHTII Regel (SOLANACEAE).—King Co., Queen Anne, Seattle, Queen Anne Ave. near Boston St., weed in gravel parking lot, T25N R3E S24, elev. 120 m, 20 Oct 1999, *Zika 14632* & *Jacobson* (WTU).

Significance. First report for Washington.

ERAGROSTIS CURVULA (Schrad.) Nees (POACEAE).—King Co., S side of West Point, Seattle waterfront, disturbed ground near path, T25N R3E S16, elev. 3 m, 4 August 1999, *Jacobson s.n.* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Weeping lovegrass is native to Africa, and has been collected as an adventive in Multnomah Co., OR, 200 km to the S.

Significance. First report for Washington. Known from the site since 1998, and increasing.

GEUM URBANUM L. (ROSACEAE).—King Co., Island Crest Park, Mercer Is., Lake Washington, shaded trailside, and in wetland below suspension bridge, with *Hedera*, *Geum macrophyllum*, T24N R5E S19, elev. 90 m, 6 Oct 1999, *Zika 14532* & *Weinmann* (WTU); Seattle, Univ. of Washington campus, T25N R4E S16, elev. 25 m, 26 Oct 1999, *Zika 14659* & *Jacobson* (WTU); Seattle, Interlaken Park, shaded roadside, T25N R4E S20, elev. 40 m, 7 Oct 1999, *Zika 14554* (WTU); Seattle, arboretum, common along paths, T25N R4E S21, elev. 20 m, 4 Sept 1998, *Zika 13544* (WTU); Seattle, Lakeview Park, Harrison Ridge, bare ground, partial shade, T25N R4E 27.

Previous knowledge. Wood avens is native to Europe, and was first observed in the arboretum in 1978. It has been known as a weed in Portland, OR, since 1993, 230 km to the south.

Significance. First report for Washington.

PARIETARIA JUDIACA L. (URTICACEAE).—King Co., Capitol Hill, Seattle, near Aloha St., weed in cracks in concrete, T25N R4E S28, elev. 110 m, 20 Oct 1999, *Zika 14629* & *Jacobson* (WTU); Pigeon Point, Seattle, near 19th St., weed on shaded ground near concrete steps, from top of bluff to base of West Seattle Bridge, T24N R3E S13, elev. 15–45 m, 20 Oct 1999, *Zika 14633* & *Jacobson* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Pellitory-of-the-wall is native to Africa and Eurasia. It is weedy in coastal California, 1000 km to the south.

Significance. First report for Washington.

PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS L. (URTICACEAE).—King Co., Seattle, Univ. of Washington campus, T25N R4E S16, elev. 25 m, 26 Oct 1999, *Zika 14657* & *Jacobson* (V, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Eastern pellitory-of-the-wall is native to central and southern Europe. Cultivated at the medicinal herb garden of the University, it is now an occasional weed in the area.

Significance. First report for Washington as an escape from cultivation.

POTENTILLA INCLINATA Vill. (ROSACEAE).—King Co., Seattle, Univ. of Washington campus, T25N R4E S16, elev. 25 m, 26 Oct 1999, *Zika 14651* & *Jacobson* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Cultivated in the medicinal herb garden at the University for a decade, and readily reseeding in adjacent areas. Removed from the gardens ca. 1990, but persisting as a rare weed in the area.

Significance. First report for Washington as an escape from cultivation.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA L. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—King Co., Seattle, Univ. of Washington campus, T25N R4E S16, elev. 25 m, 26 Oct 1999, *Zika 14666* & *Jacobson* (WTU); Seattle, Good Sheperd Center, NE 50th St., waste ground, T25N R4E S8, elev. 90 m, 16 May 2000, *Zika 14983* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Common figwort is native to Europe and cultivated in the medicinal herb garden at the University. Now an occasional weed in the area.

Significance. First report for Washington.

VERBASCUM PULVERULENTUM Vill. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—King Co., Seattle, Washington Park arboretum, rare weed along path, with *Dactylis*, *Lapsana*, *Poa pratensis*, *Taraxacum*, T25N R4E S21, elev. 20 m, 15 Sep 1999, *Zika 14338* & *Jacobson* (WTU); arboretum, adventive by storm grate, T25N R4E S21, elev. 25 m, 17 Nov 1999, *Zika 14739* & *Jacobson* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Hoary mullein is native to Europe, and has not been reported as a wild plant in our area.

Significance. First report for Washington.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS L. (VERBENACEAE).—Seattle, Univ. of Washington campus, weed on waste ground, T25N R4E S16, elev. 25 m, 26 Oct 1999, *Zika 14649* & *Jacobson* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. Vervain is native to Europe, and has been reported as a weed on ballast in Multnomah Co., Oregon, 200 km to the south.

Significance. First report for Washington.

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